

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

HB 2772 - SB 2700

February 20, 2022

SUMMARY OF BILL: Requires law enforcement officers to issue only a warning for the first offense of speeding in cases in which the person was traveling less than seven miles-per-hour (mph) over the speed limit within a “speed trap”. Provides that second or subsequent violations of a speed limit occurring within a speed trap are punishable as otherwise provided by law for that violation.

FISCAL IMPACT:

NOT SIGNIFICANT

Assumptions:

- The proposed legislation defines “speed trap” as a particular section of a road, street, or highway that is measured as to distance and with boundaries marked, designated, or otherwise determined in order that the speed of a vehicle may be calculated by securing the time it takes the vehicle to travel the known distance, or in which enforcement of the speed limit involves the use of radar or another electronic device that measures the speed of moving objects.
- According to the Department of Safety and Homeland Security (DOS), updates to the A-List driver license system will be needed to accomplish the requirements of the legislation.
- The work required by the relevant vendor can be accomplished within the ongoing maintenance and support provisions of the current contract.
- It is not known precisely how many speeding citations are issued statewide each year for violations of traveling less than seven mph over the posted speed limit, or how many of those violations occur within the legislation’s definitions of a speed trap.
- According to information provided by DOS, the majority of speeding citations are issued for rates of speed less than 15 mph over the posted speed limit. However, it is assumed that the vast majority of those are issued for rates between 7-14 mph and that issuing only a warning for violations of rates less than 7 mph is currently a common practice.
- State and local governments will experience a mandatory decrease in revenue due to a decrease in the number of speeding citations issued; however, due to multiple factors, the precise timing and amount is unknown and cannot be reasonably quantified.
- It is assumed that state and local law enforcement will find other ways to increase revenue to cover the losses from issuing only warnings to speeders in speed traps; therefore, the net impact to state and local government is considered not significant.

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- It is assumed the state and local courts can capture and report any required data within the normal course of business utilizing existing resources; therefore, any fiscal impact to state or local courts is estimated to be not significant.

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Krista Lee Carsner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Krista Lee Carsner, Executive Director

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